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1872. Description of new species of nudibranchiate Mollusca inhabiting Polynesia, II. Amer. Jour. Conch. 7.

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EXPLANATION OF FIGURES, PLATE VI.

1. Drawing from life of *Olea hansineënsis* (*gen. et sp. nov.*), dorsal view. L, lateral labial lobe; op, oral tentacles. The eye spots are seen just caudad to the oral tentacles; the dorsal labial lobe is seen between the lateral labial lobes.

2. Drawing from life of *O. hansineënsis*, ventral view. L, lateral labial lobes; op, oral tentacles. Note the ventral labial lobe between the lateral labial lobes just cephalic to the anterior convex border of the foot.

3. Drawing of a large papilla from a preserved specimen to show the hepatic extension into the organ. The outline of the papilla is shown in the line surrounding the stippled area, the hepatic branch. Greatly enlarged.

4. Nidosome. A, beginning; b, end. The arrows indicate the track followed by the animal during oviposition. Enlarged.

EFFORTS TO ACCLIMATIZE ATLANTIC OYSTER AND SOFT CLAM IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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An attempt is being made by the Hawaiian Fish and Game Commission with the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries to introduce two highly-prized shellfish, the Atlantic coast oyster, *Ostrea elongata*, and the soft clam, *Mya arenaria*, into Hawaiian waters. Although serious difficulties have been encountered, it is felt that there is ground for hopes of the success of this enterprise.

The first efforts were with the oyster. In May, 1921, five

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barrels of Long Island oysters, which had been replanted in Tomales Bay, Cal., were shipped by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries representative in San Francisco to Mr. H. L. Kelly, Executive Officer of the Hawaiian Fish and Game Commission, Honolulu, who planted them at a site (selected in 1920 by Dr. H. F. Moore, U. S. Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries) in Pearl Harbor, Oahu. There the oysters gave every indication of thriving till they were discovered and destroyed by the native "fishermen," who work over every inch of available bottom. With the oysters sent in the second shipment, May, 1922, therefore, precautions were taken against their loss by this means.

With the clams, as with the oysters, but from an entirely different cause, the first effort at introduction failed. In May, 1922, a shipment of soft clams accompanied that of the oysters and like them was sent in the "chill room" (kept just at freezing point). Unfortunately this method, successful with the oysters, was a complete failure with the soft clams, all of which died and spoiled in transit. To avoid this sort of loss a second shipment of clams was arranged for March 7, 1923, the clams to be frozen and shipped in the "ice house," thence to be thawed under water, a method said to be applicable to this species.

The results of these attempts to ship the soft clam and to introduce both this shellfish and the Atlantic coast oyster are awaited with interest.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

NOTES ON THE MOLLUSKS OF THE COLORADO DESERT. By S. Stillman Berry. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1922, pp. 69-99; 3 plates. The introduction to this interesting paper deals with the geography, topography and other characteristics of the desert, the occurrence of land and freshwater shells, and a full bibliography. An account of species collected by Messrs. George Willett, Allyn G. Smith, J. Stanley Ferguson and the author follows: *Micrarionta aquæ-albæ* n. sp., *M. wolcottiana*